

el Don

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SANTA ANA COLLEGE

Friday, Oct. 2, 1981

Board hears Maddox on athletic issues

by Dave Cooper
Editor

SAC student Pete Maddox, feeling that the administration has "apparently done little to correct the problem" that he alleges exists in the school's athletic department, brought his case to the RSCCD Board of Trustees during its meeting last Monday night.

In response, the board appointed a committee to review the charges concerning grades and transcripts.

"The integrity of the college is on the line," Maddox, a former *el Don* editor, said in a prepared statement that he read to the trustees. "I feel the board has the opportunity at this time to redeem the academic and athletic stature if it takes the initiative and moves to correct any problems which may be found."

The 33-year-old student explained that he became disenchanted with the administration's handling of the case while he was working on the story as a freelancer for *The Register*.

Maddox felt that the administration had been aware of many of the charges, but has apparently done little to correct the problem. "I don't question (SAC President Bill) Wenrich's integrity, just his methods of dealing with the situation."

But a seemingly frustrated Wenrich, who as president of the school has had a substantial amount of the contact with Maddox, has said all along that if he was presented with hard evidence in the form of signed statements, he would take action. "I can only act through the due-process mode," Wenrich explained Tuesday. "Obviously Pete feels he can't trust me, so that's why I said at the meeting that he should give his evidence to (Board President) Carol Enos."

SAC's athletic director Roger Wilson told *The Register* for Wednesday's edition that his department has spent over 100 hours investigating

any irregularities before and since *el Don* reported on Sept. 3 that Maddox was readying a story that has yet to appear.

After an often explosive debate on the issue, board members concurred with Wenrich that a committee should be formed to review the purported evidence. Enos took command from that point and named herself, student body representative Fred Kemp and board members Mike Ortell and Rudy Montejano to the investigatory body.

While most of those concerned felt that the way the board chose to handle it was a good one, questions were raised about Montejano's objectivity in the matter.

"I don't think I should be involved because obviously I'm a little pre-biased in the matter," Montejano remarked. It was not made clear whether that bias had to do with previous dealings with Maddox or other persons involved in the charges, but Maddox agreed that the contested member should not be part of the committee. The point was continually expressed by observers though that Montejano was only one of four and could therefore be out-voted if any problem did arise.

Enos concluded the discussion by saying that the group will not meet until all documentation has been submitted to her.

Maddox said Tuesday that he would not release anything until he receives clarification as to whether the information will remain confidential to protect the future academic and athletic eligibility of some of his sources. However, Maddox explained that not all the people making accusations wished to remain anonymous publicly, but that he would continue to respect the rights of those that did.

In other action Monday, the board heard from Betty Mills and David Dobos as they presented the summer 1981 Curriculum Development Projects. The displays included elaborate audio-visual aids that will help promote and explain the college's various programs.



ACTION TAKEN -- Pete Maddox, a student at SAC, presented the RSCCD Board of Trustees with an open letter Monday asking for action on alleged problems in the school's athletic department. Board President Carol Enos formed a four-person committee to view the evidence.

(photo by Dave Cooper)

Financial aid subject to Reagan change

by Kitty Pavlish
Editorial Editor

In the 1930s, Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted a program called the New Deal, a system of social welfare meant to usher the country out of the Depression.

In the 1980s, President Reagan apparently means to keep the country out of recession by cutting back on those same programs of assistance.

One major area that will be affected is public education, especially financial aid to students.

According to John West, dean of Student Services, "Every source of money that I know of is tightening up." People are no longer going to be able to wait until the last minute (to apply for aid)."

SAC financial aid officer Daniel Rubalcava, agrees that changes have been made, but he also explained that the actual number in dollars had not decreased that drastically.

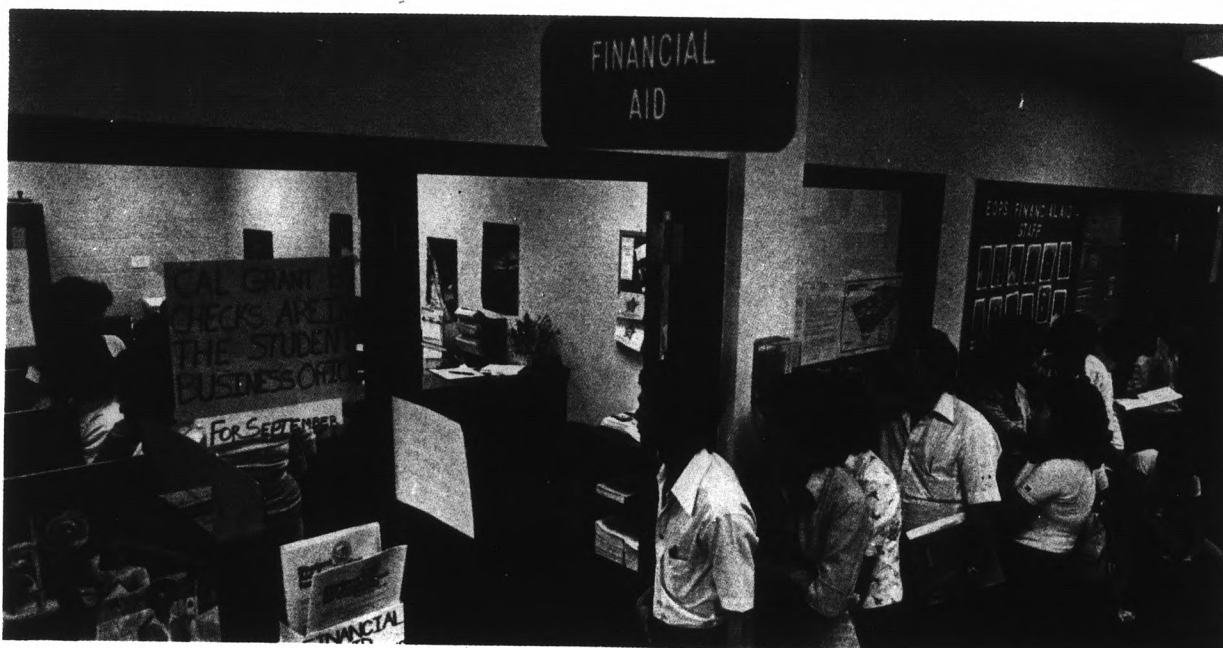
Because of the large increase in enrollment, however, these cuts will mean that fewer students will get aid in the future.

As it stands now, according to Rubalcava, there are already 3,000 applicant cards awaiting some type of financial aid. He predicts the situation will worsen.

"I expect the money will go down even more and the number of students (going here) will keep growing," he commented.

One problem that is already surfacing as a result of this shortage of funds is the apparent animosity and resentment many resident students feel toward non-residents or, what they consider "foreigners."

Janet Sykes, a 20-year-old psychology major who has lived here for 15 years, speaks



BACKED UP -- Students have been faced with long lines during September as they struggle to meet rising education costs through loans, grants or other financial aids.

(photo by Mike Schwartz)

somewhat representatively of other residents who share her anger.

"I'm working full-time and going to school," she explained, "and my car barely runs. Then I see some foreign students who drive new cars and who are able, because they don't work, to take 25 to 30 units and to get through school much quicker. I was born here, and I just barely got a student loan! ... I'm beginning to wonder if I should move out (of her mother's house) just so I'll be poorer so I can get financial aid."

Phil Linn (last name changed by request), a 27-year-old business and accounting major, is a Chinese-American who feels just as strongly as Sykes.

"We're weakening ourselves (the U.S.) when we invest in people to be idle. When you

continue to do this, the majority will just draw off the system. And there's too many hands in the cookie jar already ... When they (immigrants) come here, they expect something to be handed to them. When my father came over from China, he expected nothing ... zero. And he got nil."

Xuan Mai is an 18-year-old pharmacy major. She is from Vietnam and can't see how people can blame her for getting the financial aid.

"It's not fair for them to say that," she defended herself. "We're not the only ones who have the chance to get the aid."

Rubalcava and West seem to agree with this statement. According to both the financial officers, while it may be true that more Southeast Asians are getting the funds, this is only because they

either are (1) more financially needy or (2) more timely in filling out their applications.

"It's a matter of who meets the deadline," says West. "We put deadline dates (which was May 29 for this year) in as many as eight places and part of the problem is that some people just didn't meet the deadline."

As far as the Southeast Asians are concerned, West claims that "there's an informational network out there you just wouldn't believe."

Rubalcava, too, does not deny that there are more "foreign" students (but now permanent residents), getting the money, but "everyone was given the same opportunity," he says.

He also defined what is meant by the term "foreign student." According to both him and West,

there are three major federal regulations by which they must abide when considering applicants:

- (1) The person has to be a U.S. citizen.
- (2) The person must be a permanent resident.
- (3) The person must provide evidence with intentions of becoming a permanent resident. (In this case, the immigrant must supply a I-94, I-551, or I-81 card as proof of this.)

As for other "foreigners," according to Rubalcava, many of them are classified as F-1 students who are on foreign visas, which automatically disqualify them for any type of aid.

Nasser Dadgostar, an 18-year-old Iranian who is majoring in electronic engineering, is one such student.

"Before we can even come to this college," he clarified, "we have to have a letter of certification from our bank saying that we can support ourselves to go to this college and pay tuition, books, etc."

So, in terms of the law," Rubalcava further explained, "all three of those groups (the citizens, residents and intentional residents) are entitled to the money. There is no preferential treatment."

If a student is really concerned about the situation though and feels dissatisfied, both West and Rubalcava suggest writing to his/her congressman.

"If enough students wrote," the latter urged, "it might have an impact. They (Congress) need to be made aware of the financial situation. And the real solution is for us to get six or seven times more money."

Career Center plans seminars to aid students in outlining future

by David Busch
Staff Writer

Academia and the world of work will meet on the SAC campus next Wednesday to begin a series of free job market seminars for people interested in everything from auto shop to art history.

Open to the public, the seminars are starting with the Business Division and each month until next April, faculty experts and career professionals will meet in SAC's Career Planning Center to bring to light job opportunities relating specifically to one of the school's divisions.

"We want to serve everyone, from the mildly interested to those that may already have a job in the field and are looking for advancement opportunities," says Career Guidance Specialist Jacqui Ruiz.

In addition, Dr. Clarence Lee, Coordinator of the Career Planning Center, says, "One purpose of the seminars will be to show a student just what kind of job they can get with just a two-year degree."

Business instructor Ara Boranian, who also is a member of the Westland Bank board of directors, is set to talk along with other job experts on opportunities in the accounting field for the first seminar.

In the following weeks, speakers

will cover jobs in computer programming, marketing and sales and office work before moving on to the Applied Arts and Sciences Division to look into areas such as law enforcement and nursing careers.

"Many students just don't have any idea what the real world out there is all about as far as needed job skills are concerned," believes career expert Lee, who is restarting and expanding the seminars not seen since the early '70s at SAC.

"Many people come in here (the counseling center) with four-year degrees, but no job skills," says the labor professional. Calculating the number of college graduates with four-year degrees who often come to SAC's planning facility after a frustrating job search, Dr. Lee concludes that "the number of these graduates is more than I'd like to say."

"Now is the time for students to start thinking about developing a saleable skill," the administrator explains.

"The price of eggs is 95 cents a dozen, gas is about \$1.45 a gallon ...I don't care what you get your degree in, where are you going without a saleable, marketable skill?" asks Lee.

Besides the opportunity to discover the specific skills needed

in different occupations, seminar participants will receive up-to-date handouts detailing a large amount of occupational intelligence, most of which deals directly with the Orange County area job market. According to career center staffer Jan Burnham, this includes current and future employment statistics, pay scales and facts on the advancement potential of the position.

Burnham says much of this type of data is on file in the Career Planning Center through the resource facility's links with an Orange County career guidance department and California's Employment Development Department. The planning center also has available resources provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as privately produced job market material.

Career Center staff say they will also use the opportunity to introduce those at the seminar to other helps available through their office. These include low-cost career testing to help people tabulate their skill level or discover a hidden vocational interest. The community facility also maintains a collection of college catalogs covering almost every school in the state and descriptive guides to colleges nationwide.



October Seminars

OCT. 7: "ACCOUNTING CAREERS"

OCT. 16: "BUSINESS INFORMATION SCIENCE"

OCT. 21: "MANAGEMENT AND SALES"

OCT. 28: "CLERICAL/OFFICE SERVICES"

WHERE: Career Planning Center/Administration Building

WHEN: WEDNESDAYS, 1:00-3:00 p.m.

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Mace training: a humane alternative for protection?

by Julie Bawden
Staff Writer

Is Mace a turn-on or a turn-off to a would-be robber or rapist?

There has been much talk recently of the effectiveness of this aerosol tear gas when used as a weapon by private citizens in the mounting war against crime.

For example, ABC's 20/20 news magazine showed evidence suggesting that Mace might not help much if a person is attacked.

"If tear gas is used properly under the right circumstances it will work. The only time I've not seen it work was on the **Fight Back with David Horowitz** show," responded Thomas Adams, an Administration of Justice teacher at SAC, who also privately instructs tear gas-training classes and has authored several books on self-defense. "They must have been using outdated tear gas."

There may be some false advertising involved with the aerosol, however. As Adams confided, "Some people giving Mace training have tried to lead people to believe that it is some sort of magic weapon. We have to remember that every type of self-defense fails at one time or another. We haven't invented the perfect weapon yet."

Tear gas has also been blamed for giving individuals a false sense of security. According to Adams, the gas could do just that if the person believes it to be 100 percent effective.

The former police official pointed out that if a person is carrying tear gas, he/she is more apt to be aware and prepared than the person who isn't. Statistics show that the vulnerable individual usually becomes the victim.

Mace is a chemical spray that when in initial contact with a person's face and eyes causes an intense burning sensation.

Usually it will almost immediately render a person incapable of doing what had been originally intended because of the extreme pain. However, if a person is under the influence of drugs or alcohol, he may be slow in reacting to the mace or be unresponsive altogether, leaving the victim at his mercy.

There have been a number of situations in which tear gas has been used effectively in the area around the campus, Adams explained. Irene Newby, a nursing instructor, effectively used her canister to ward off an attacker. And faced with the prospect of potential rape, a SAC student brought a quick halt to the attack with Mace.

Yet there have also been instances when the tear gas was not taken out quickly enough or was sprayed in the wrong direction to do any good.

Tear gas is the most humane of all types of self-defense because it causes no permanent injury. According to Adams, in all the years he has been working with it, no person has ever been severely hurt. Within an hour after being sprayed, the victim usually is completely recovered.

A Mace training class under the direction of the Administration of Justice faculty is held every other Saturday at 9 a.m. in room R117. A \$15 fee is charged and the student is instructed on how and when to use the gas.

A film is also shown of a person's reaction to being zapped with the aerosol. Students are encouraged to try applying a small dab of the tear gas on their face in order to feel its effects on a minor scale, explained Adams.

The physiological and psychological effects of Mace on the victim are discussed as well as the moral reasons for choosing tear gas as a form of self-defense.

A test is administered and those who pass are certified by the State of California's Department of Justice. At the conclusion of the class, the student is free to decide whether he/she would like to use tear gas and is given a list of potential places where the canisters may be purchased.



Mace . . .



vs. the gun

News briefs

Handball tourney slated

Community Services is sponsoring an open singles competition handball tournament on Sunday Oct. 4 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Players in A and B classes representing various counties in the state will participate. Students and the public are invited to watch.

Senior citizens integrate

Older adults are encouraged to share their knowledge and skills with local college students in a new program beginning this fall at SAC.

Senior Adult Volunteers In Education (SAVIE) is actively recruiting seniors in tutoring, story-telling, athletics and general clerical duties and volunteer opportunities are available in the library, IMC, and other campus locations. Interested volunteers may call New Horizons at 667-3058.

Ski Club meeting

The Ski Club will show a film on Utah and discuss its upcoming Thanksgiving trip. The meeting will be held in Hammond Hall, H-104, on Friday, Oct. 9 at noon. Jay Davis is advisor.

Civil service jobs

Civil service jobs from shipyard to laboratory work and information about them are available through the Federal Job Information and Referral Center at 1381 W. 17th St. in Santa Ana.

The center is located at the Rancho Santiago Community College District's Language and Assessment Center. U.S. citizens can go in from 8 a.m. to noon, Monday-Thursday. The phone number is 667-3405.

Four-year transfers

Four-year college and university transfer day will be held on the Mall Wednesday, Oct. 14, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. Over 50 representatives from the University of California, the California State College and University system, and independent colleges will be here to answer questions of all interested students.

REAGANOMICS: Impact viewed

by Jerry Rice
Staff Writer

Before President Reagan outlined his second round of budget cuts in a nationwide speech last week, there was considerable speculation over who would be the most seriously affected.

Now that his proposals have been made clear, SAC economics professors Brian Harmon and Daniel Hohneker commented on some of the ramifications they may have, basically supporting parts of the controversial Reaganomics plan.

One of the President's requests was the elimination of the Departments of Energy and Education, fulfilling a campaign promise. While the secretaries of both departments are in favor of the proposal, education leaders like Bernie Frietag, vice president of the National Education Association, scoffed at the idea.

"Everyone wants Reagan to bake the bread like the red hen," Hohneker said about the cuts, "but nobody wants to help him do it."

"That is our (education's) share to solve it." "Being in education, we tend to think that it should be the sacred cow of the Reagan budget," Harmon explained. "A lot of us in the social sciences say, 'cut the defense budget.'"

"But someone without expertise in international affairs, shouldn't be cutting the defense budget."

While the dismantling of the two departments may take up to 18 months to complete, there are more immediate effects of the budget. Yesterday's start of the new fiscal year brought with it the first of the tax cuts passed by the Congress during the summer.

According to the withholding tables sent to the nation's employers from the Internal Revenue

Service, a single worker earning \$200 a week will take home an extra \$1.90 in each paycheck. The withholding changes average about six percent, the IRS reported in an Associated press story.

The across-the-board decrease in personal taxes was one aspect of the Kemp-Roth tax plan backed by the President. Prior to its passage in Congress, opponents argued that it would primarily benefit the rich.

"If they directed the tax cuts at the middle and lower income brackets, it would tend to increase spending rather than increase investment," Harmon said. "That, in turn, will increase inflation."

Another victim of the Reagan budget axe was a Cooperative Education Grant to continue funding of a work experience program in the Humanities Department.

"We really will not lose the program," according to Kathy Lusk of the Department of Occupational Education here at SAC. "It will just be made a part of the regular co-op program."

"It was already going enough that we won't lose the students or the opportunity."

Last November, Hohneker pointed out, Reagan won overwhelmingly on the promise to balance the budget and reduce taxes. Since taking office in January, the President said there has been a lot of complaining about different parts of the program he mapped out to achieve those goals.

"When people criticize it, they do pieces of it, not the whole of it," he said.

Despite the problems Reagan's budget plans may encounter, Hohneker and Harmon both feel they will work since they have worked in the past.

"Kennedy tried the same things in the 1960s and they worked then," Hohneker concluded.



Campus Center evolving slowly

by Stacey Warde
News Editor

Built and planned with the similar attributes of a spirited sportsman, the new John E. Johnson Campus Center is "designed for quick response to future changes with emphasis on flexibility," said Don McCain, dean of Student Activities.

A dedication ceremony next Wednesday (Oct. 7) featuring a barbeque, concert and honored guest Dr. Johnson, the former president of SAC, will introduce and familiarize students and residents with the facility.

The range of possibilities for the center extend beyond what has been discussed or planned by administrators and student body representatives, McCain said.

"The things that this building can be used for, we've not even thought of yet," admitted McCain a couple of days after food service operations began last week.

Seated in his new glass office, which he said was "like working out of a fish bowl," McCain continued, saying that "by design we're getting into it (the building) a step at a time."

"We cannot open all at once. It would be too overwhelming," he declared.

His intentions are to "wait and see" what occurs during the evolving process of admittance to the center.

"Let's see what happens, and work it (problems) out," he smiled. "We're just beginning to have a right to the building," said Vernon Armstrong, dean of Planning and Development.

Two rooms (U-106, U-107) within the center have been set aside

(Editor's note: el Don plans to explore the possibilities concerning food prices and use of the building in a future article. Any comments from students, administrators and faculty would be greatly appreciated.)

exclusively for student use between 12 and 2 p.m. each day.

The next hopeful step in opening more space will provide students with an area for lounging and recreation by November, said Darlene Jacobson, coordinator of Student Activities.

McCain anticipates promotional events to arouse student and community interest in the structure. He cites the possibility of conferences, ping-pong, chess and pool tournaments as a few examples.

Elected student body representative Ed Taylor suggests hosting lectures from prominent members of the community and staging a debate between Gov. Brown and State Sen. John Schmitz, both candidates for U.S. Senates.

"We want to make it a more academic atmosphere to attract students," said Taylor from a small cubical where student government offices are situated in the new center.

"The funds are available. What we need is student participation," he admonished.

Taylor believes that apathy on the part of students has encouraged administrators to initiate their own plans and ideas for the facility.

"It's turning into a place for office space," added ASB Vice President Terry Smith.

"This is supposed to be a student union building," said Taylor.

"What have we been given? We've been given the short end of the stick," he said, holding his hand out to indicate the small space in his office.

"I believe we're getting stepped on," he concluded.

Historically, student union buildings were designed and paid for out of student funds, responded Armstrong.

"The state provides the money (now), but will not support funds for a student lounge or government facility," Armstrong said.

"It is a community center, not just a student center," he assured.

Other criticisms of the facility were directed at the recently opened cafeteria and what some students and faculty termed as "high prices."



ALMOST READY -- The Health Center and Community Services have already moved into the new Campus Center while Public Affairs and

New Horizons will soon occupy the area at right. Grand opening for the building is slated for Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 11:30 a.m. and 6:15 p.m.

(photo by Mike Schwartz)

ICC makes plans for coming year, but clubs having trouble getting started

by Kurt Schauppner
Staff Writer

The traditional Halloween Spooktacular and Country Fair Day are two campus activities that all clubs are invited to participate in.

But just how many groups will be there to join in this year? Of 42 student-based organizations currently recognized by the student government, only 18 are known to be active.

Of these, the Black Students Union has only recently been reactivated after some semi-dormant semesters.

Another group--the Vietnamese Students Association--has reportedly been having trouble organizing this fall, though it has expressed a desire to be involved in campus activities according to Darlene Jacobson, adviser of the Inter-Club Council (ICC).

Another previously active club, DISSAC--the disabled students' organization, hasn't had its first meeting of the 1981-82 school year (as of presstime). When asked when they will have their first organizational get-together, Mary Majors, the DISSAC adviser, said, "Probably when we start planning for the Halloween Spooktacular."

Meanwhile MECHA, the Mexican-American organizational outlet on campus, seems to be one of the few clubs involved in projects outside the realm of ICC. Among their independent involvements are a scholarship fundraising for the Hispanic community, a college visitation program designed to help their members in transferring to major universities and a mural project, according to one of their two mentors, counselor Isaac Guzman.

Of the 18 officially active groups, three are not actually clubs, but instead are governmental organizations or classes. These are ASSAC, ICC and el Don, the campus newspaper.

According to Jacobson, the remaining 15 clubs share 18 faculty advisers though two are currently listed in informational pamphlets as having advisers "to be announced." One of these is the Forensics Club which last spring lost its long-time mentor, Ken Turknette, who resigned as director of the Speech Team. He has since been replaced by speech instructor Mary Lewis. The other adviser-less group is the Newman Club.

There are four basic categories into which the campus clubs can be placed: (1) By religious or service group affiliation--these include Athletes in Action, the Circle K Club, the Collegiate Christian Club, the Latter Day Saints (LDS) and the Catholic-oriented Newman Club.

(2) Ethnic-oriented clubs--BSU, MECHA, the Korean Club and the Vietnamese Students Assn.

(3) The special interest clubs--DISSAC; Alpha Sigma Chi, the travel industry club; the Dive Club; the Forensics team; the Ridgerunners/Ski Club; and the World Affairs Club.

(4) The honor societies--represented on campus by Alpha Gamma Sigma, a statewide community college honors organization, lead by advisers Jay Davis and Doug Tuohy.

While SAC's clubs may not be as large in number or members as in the past as students become more transient in this fast-paced world, there is still life in the active organizations who will try to prove that with events to be remembered this year. There is still time, following last week's club information day in the mall area, to sign up, concluded Jacobson.

Nuclear Power

by Brian Leon
Feature Editor

Nuclear energy spawns in reaction of atomic pros and cons and more confusing. Drawn sides twist and turn bits and independent and govern each projects as image of an atomic process somewhere producing savior and a danger clean blasphemy and misunderstood as pollution. Splitting an atom to power is a theoretic manufacturing electricity with low uranium of barrels of oil that helps billions of cities devour. Putting the nuclear to practice the close scrutiny it public.

E = mc²

"A small amount of equal a large contended Albert Einstein a base for production. Although a chain reaction energy from a split atom until late 1942, amazing potential for generation."

When an unstable Uranium is placed in stable Uranium-238 (for its split, it becomes and releases heat. Neutrons have been freed to strike and split other Uranium to sustain the chain reaction.

There are currently five reactor sites in them, the Humboldt County has been shut for years, but the others all have a low power operating permit. There, the energy is put to use.

The chain reaction's goal is to produce turbines to manufacture. At least, that's the theory.

San Onofre's Reactor No. 1 has been in operation for last 17½ months because of repair and maintenance. Reactors two and three are licensed and have been operating for much-ballyhooed low power as delayed for an engineering and design error in the nuclear thermal system.

Reactors are built with a lot of sophisticated including several backup systems to guard against other dangers linked to nuclear power. Opponents and generate debate.

Emotional Reactions

"The bigger the plant, the more complex it becomes. Bates, chairman of the Science Department, complexity, comes a misunderstanding. Southern California Edison spokespeople.

"People should understand (nuclear power) place and make up their minds," says Willa Clark, SCE information center director. "They make emotional decisions." Paine, she explains, understand the risks involved in nuclear reaction dangers and waste problem.

"We're constantly exposed to radiation," says a spokesperson, "and have throughout his life. millirems, radiation doses are primarily in three and gamma, all found everywhere."

Living at sea level exposed to 44 millirems per year. An increase of one millirem is 100 feet of elevation. American Nuclear Society. A person living in Los Angeles receive a dose of 96 millirems from cosmic radiation. A worker on a nuclear site receives only a few per year from his job.

Clocks and watches with dials, televisions

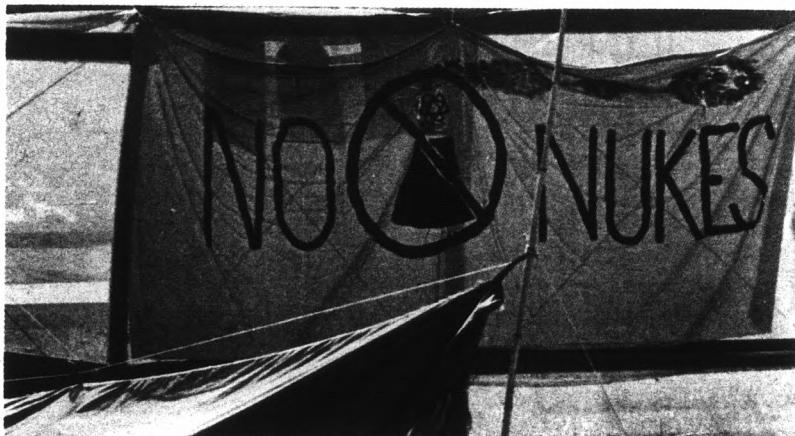
SAC alliance hopes survival is fitting

An organization is establishing some new roots at SAC that could have some contagious if not radiating effects on the campus population.

Alliance for Survival, a group dedicated to zero nuclear weapons, banning nuclear power, ending the arms race and meeting human needs, plans to become more active at Santa Ana College through the efforts of Tom Lynch, a legal assistance student, and art instructor Frank Molnar, who will serve as adviser for the alliance's newest chapter.

"I feel that we can get a really good chapter going," radiates Lynch. "I'd like to encourage everyone (faculty and students) to get involved."

Although initial contact with the SAC population had been delayed until last Monday, Lynch's group has already enjoyed modest success in



signing people onto Alliance mailing lists and getting things mushrooming. A film entitled **Direct Action: The History of the Diablo Canyon Blockade** will be presented Thursday, Oct. 8, in D-102 at 3 p.m.

Other Alliance for Survival activities during the next month will include a benefit by folk singer Holly Near in Chapman College's Memorial Hall on Friday, Oct. 23, at 8 p.m. and a joint fund raiser with the Orange County Central Labor Council, a one-woman play on the life of activist Karen Silkwood, Sunday, Nov. 1, at the Retail Clerks Hall in Buena Park. Silkwood was a nuclear worker who eventually died of contamination, according to Lynch.

In addition, the group also plans to have a table set up on campus every Monday and Friday to answer questions and place people on mailing lists as Lynch and the group attempt to generate some anti-nuclear energy at SAC.

"In the face of changes in America, students have more reasons to be active than ever before," says the first semester student and he hopes that the Don chapter will be a "visible and ongoing" organization.

"The Alliance is a group of people that transcends all age barriers," Lynch emphasizes, not wishing to isolate even the mildly curious. He urges that people become active now to get chapter on line.

Anyone who is in need of more information concerning alliance activities and fund raisers should call the Orange branch of the Alliance for Survival, Lynch concluded.



"Thousands of homes in the U.S. are solar heated and solar cooled."

Energy Alternatives

Energy. Our society uses it, abuses it and produces it in ever-increasing and mounting amounts.

Billions of barrels of oil, billions of thousands of cubic feet of natural gas are used by cities as this power-hungry establishment meets its daily needs. Production cannot lag far behind the catastrophe coined in the 1970s as a crisis.

Costly imported oil still provides for about half the United States energy needs according to Department of Energy statistics. The dependence of this country from the grip of unstable oil nations has generated a drive toward finding other power sources.

"The cheapest way to get more energy is to conserve it," believes Richard Bates, director of SAC's Life Science Department. Power companies have made conservation campaigns a part of their battle against energy problems.

Generation of electricity consumes more than 60 percent of this nation's energy and could be less than its share of shortage problems conserving heavily it is depended upon. Brownout blackouts are forecast by energy experts. Generating stations struggle to meet the demand for powering electrical appliances, conditioners and heaters.

Currently, fossil fuels are the most used in electricity manufacturing. Oil, natural gas and coal are burned to produce steam that drives turbines, generating the power. In addition, the country is heavily depended on for transportation and industrial needs.

"The only thing known for certain about oil supplies," reports a recent Los Angeles

article, "also an 'In the Energy' continues we're going Steps

"The the world running

taken by projects Energy, called for many energy development under the Solar, are feasible limited solar "Though and solar power electricity One national Monuments a photovoltaic reliable Simplified power for Wind for the S

Plants: Chain of controversy breeds heated reaction

gy spawn in reaction of controversy that the d cons are more confusing than Reaganomics. twist ate bits and pieces of countless d governh projects as they evangelize their omic proes somewhere between a power- r and a danclean blasphemy. It is as complex ood as religion.

ount of equal a large amount of energy," ert Einsta a base for more efficient power hough a chain reaction and production of lit atom until late 1942, scientists realized an al for get.

able Uran is placed in a reactor with more 238 (for is split, it becomes two lighter atoms at. Neutro been freed by the fission process othe U-235 to sustain the chain reaction. rrently f reactor sites in California. One of boldt Co. has been shut down for several others allst a low power test license or full t. There, energy is put to work. action's d to produce steam which drives ufacture at least, that's the theory. Reactor in operation for 46 days out of the s because of repair and start up problems. d three a licensed and built. Diablo Canyon's d low poas delayed for up two weeks due to nd designe nuclear theories become subject

built with out of sophisticated technology, l backup guard against human failures, but inked to ion help fuel the fires of nuclear generate debate.

actions

the plant, tplex it becomes," reasons Richard u of the Science Department, and with that nes a mis understanding according to a nia Edison spokesperson. d unders (nuclear power production) takes up their oays Willa Clausen who handles the n center ofre. "They shouldn't just make ons," Pa b, she explains, is to help people risks in omic reaction, including radiation ste proble antly ex radiation," verifies another SCE and ha throughout history." Measured in ion doses marily in three types: alpha, beta, found reare.

level expo to 44 millirems of radiation with an millirem 100 feet of elevation according to ar Socie. A person living in Denver could of 96 mill from cosmic radiation. An average lear site, ceives only an extra two millirems is job.

atches w s dials, television sets, x-rays, and

many other common elements give off doses of radiation. According to informationist Clausen, smoking one pack of cigarettes a day will expose a person to more of the alphas, betas and gammas than "sitting on the fence outside our plant for an entire year."

Fear of radiation is an important stumbling block for people to clear as they attempt to understand nuclear power. Disposal of radioactive waste is an equally important hurdle that needs to be understood before fears are calmed.

Reprocessing of nuclear fuels is responsible for the concentrating of fission product wastes as unused uranium is recovered from the spent elements. High-level wastes must be disposed of in a way that ensures its isolation from the human environment for long periods of time, anywhere from 600 to several thousand years.

Leakage of highly radioactive wastes into the environment before they have had sufficient time to return to harmless levels is what scares the anti-nukes.

Hanford, Wash. is the most infamous site of a nuclear waste leakage. In

Any nuclear facility can be used to make a bomb according to a Newsweek report that was published shortly after Israel bombed an Iraqi reactor site claiming it was being built to produce atomic weapons.

1973, a storage tank failure resulted in 115,000 gallons of radioactive liquid being released into the soil surrounding the tank. The Environmental Protection Agency investigated the spill and concluded, however, that the leakage did not "presently constitute a threat to the public health in the foreseeable future."

Production and Destruction

Whatever the dangers of radioactive waste that exist, there is a far more ominous potential for destruction that can come from any nuclear reactor.

"The Nuclear Age came with a bomb," reminds Roy Milne, a nuclear biologist. "It still connotes the mushroom cloud." Any nuclear facility can be used to make a bomb according to a Newsweek report that was published shortly after Israel bombed an Iraqi reactor site claiming it was being built to produce atomic weapons.

Currently, six nations including China and India have built and tested nuclear devices, the article continues, and nine other countries including Israel, Japan and Canada are believed to be very capable of building a mushrooming bomb. Within 10 years, another dozen or so nations from Argentina to Yugoslavia could have the bomb.

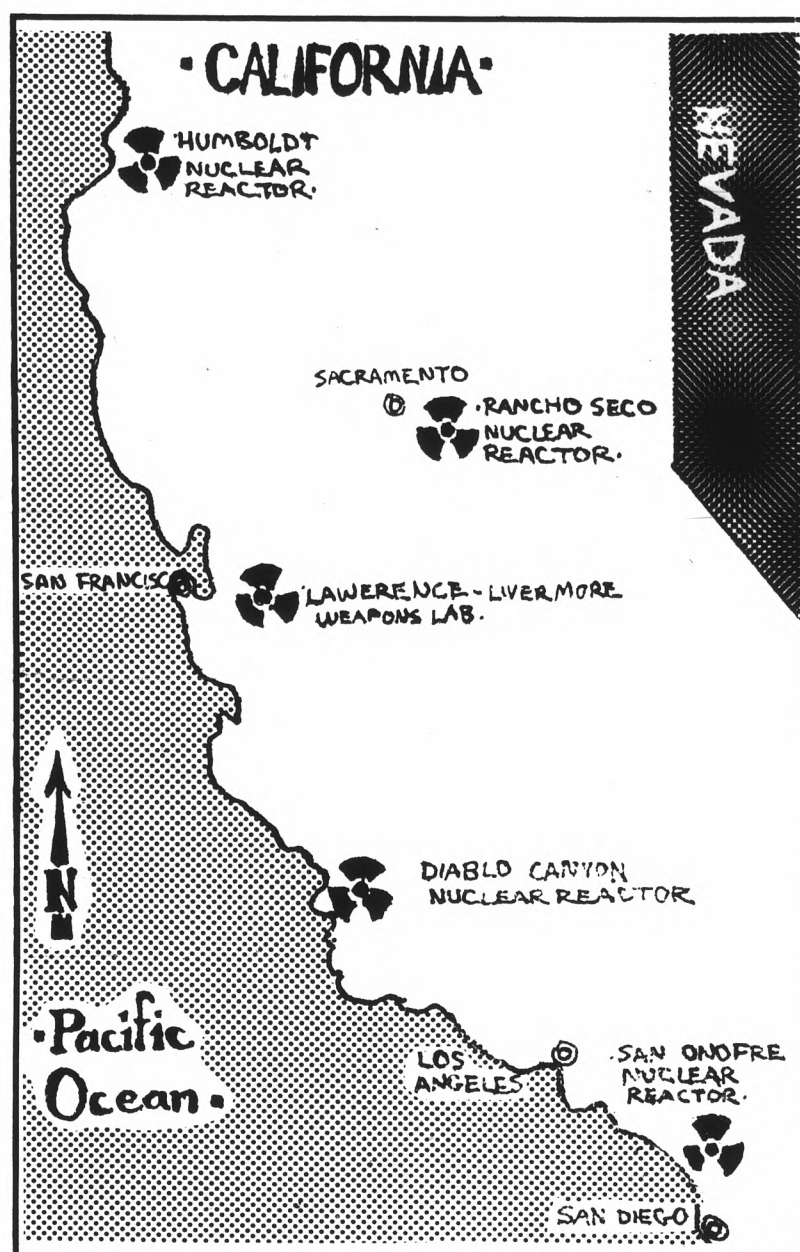
As offensive as three weapons might be, just the presence of nuclear reactors in this country poses a major defense problem according to a recent Department of Defense study.

With centrally located power facilities (reactors) providing much of the electricity for large population centers, they are very attractive and very vulnerable targets for an enemy attack the study concluded. Sabotage was also mentioned as a likely possibility and opponents of the Diablo Canyon site are quick to point out that the facility flunked its security test when a government official was able to smuggle a firearm into the plant.

Accidents: Risks and Potential

It seems that man can do the most damage to this race and the environment, threatening the security of the nuclear theory. In addition to the presenting attractive military targets, reactors could be vulnerable to earthquakes, man errors and even simple wear.

Both San Onofre and Diablo Canyon lie dangerously close to major quake faults. The Newport-Inglewood line and the Hosgri Fault are both capable of producing major jolts that could subject the reactors to stress



in excess of the standards required by the government at the time of construction.

Government standards, however, are not only safeguards used by the nuclear industry to protect against accidents. Highly sophisticated systems built into the reactors are designed to detect operation problems and prevent even the most feared of atomic accidents.

A meltdown of a reactor (also known as the China Syndrome) is what might occur if the water cooling system in the plant and its backups fail. Here, the overheated fuel could conceivably melt through the entire reactor system in the worst possible disaster foreseen.

There is risk present in nuclear power production as SCE officials will readily admit. Even the life span of reactors may be shorter than expected, evidenced by unexpected brittleness in San Onofre's number one after just a little more than a decade of fission. The risks stand in the way of progress.

SCE's Clausen sums it up, "We do tend to let things run away with us in the name of progress, but we can't do without progress, either. There's a balance there somewhere."

Alternatives: Demand for kilowatts generates need to avoid next power crisis

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article, "is that they are running out." Bates, who is also an instructor in environmental studies, agrees, "In the next 20 years, it (petroleum) will be all gone. "Energy is our most important national problem," continues Bates, "If we don't take steps to correct it, we're going to be in trouble."

Steps to correct this serious problem had been

"The only thing known for certain about the world's oil supplies is that they are running out."

taken by the government in the form of research projects and the establishment of the Department of Energy, but the latest lesson in Reaganomics has called for the demise of that bureaucracy, leaving many energy-producing ideas in a state of half-developed limbo by pulling the financial rug from underneath them.

Solar, wind and other power-producing processes are feasible alternatives that remain in their very limited stages according to Bates.

"Thousands of homes in the U.S. are solar heated and solar cooled," points out the instructor. The power of the sun can also be used to generate electricity through a process called photovoltaics. One national park, Natural Bridges National Monument in Southern Utah, operates completely on a photovoltaic system that Bates describes as "very reliable and very simple."

Simplicity is the basis for solar and other alternative power forms.

Wind power is described as "marginally operative" for the Santa Ana area, but has a large potential for

generation of electricity in the coastal, mountain and desert regions of the country. For years, windmills were used in the Midwest and according to Bates, could still be in operation, "The wind's still there."

Still there beneath the Earth's surface also lies vast supplies of coal, considered by many to be this nation's most valuable energy resource. Developing the coal into energy, however, involves a list of environment gouging steps that spark debates almost as heated as the nuclear issues.

Exploitation of coal reserves involves land-scarring strip mining, often in areas near national parks and wilderness preserves. Many Western states have built some of the world's largest power plants just to supply the needs of California and seem reluctant to continue a practice which is a major source of air pollution in those areas.

States which at first were enthusiastic about selling power to California now offer to sell only the minerals and have refused to build any new facilities for the purpose of exporting energy, states another L.A. Times article.

Other drawbacks to producing energy from coal include transportation of electricity from the power plants to the cities, which Bates terms "a waste," and the possibility of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, discharged from the plant, mixing with water in the atmosphere to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid and a condition referred to as "acid rains."

Whatever direction this nation takes to solve its energy problems, it is almost sure to meet with opposition as the debates over power production continue: solar, wind, coal or nuclear?

For Bates' money, he'll take solar power. "The energy is free," he reasons and the sun hasn't had an energy crisis in a few billion years.



"The energy is free."

Richard Bates

Deferred tuition deterred by politics

Last Jan. 28, a group of Iranian students appeared before the Rancho Santiago Community College District Board of Trustees and appealed for the institution of a payment plan known as deferred tuition.

This plan would allow foreign and out-of-state students to pay their fees in three sums rather than in one large lump.

At the time of this meeting and after a vote from the board, it was decided that "No, tuition in payments was not desirable at SAC."

Hector Godinez, a member of the board, then explained that this "might be the wrong time to bring this type of matter before a board that is responsible to the taxpayers of this community."

What Godinez apparently meant was that it was, as he said, "a matter of national honor" to withhold aid from Iranians—since the American hostages **were** still being held at that time.

So, with all respect to the Board—and with much patience—is this now, after nearly nine months since release, the "right time" to raise this issue of deferred tuition?

After all, non-residents (which includes the Iranians) **are** still being forced to cough up as much as \$1,095 (for 15 units; the cost is \$73 per unit) at one shot.

And, these students **are** still apparently dissatisfied with having to do it this way.

Jim Neishabeuri, a 17-year-old Iranian, is just one student who feels this way. He says, "The money situation is tight... It takes a long time for us to cash our checks, and I think it would be much, **much** better if we could pay it (tuition) in payments."

SAC President Bill Wenrich claims the matter of deferred or not tuition is, however, the responsibility of the students to argue for or against.

"If a student group wanted to do it," he explained, "there is the public address section on the agenda (of the board meetings) and anyone in the audience gets five minutes."

Wenrich offered another suggestion—to relay discontent to Fred Kemp, ASB president and student rep. on the trustees, and to have him bring the matter "back in" before the board.

But, in talking to Kemp, he claims it is better for the student or whomever to voice his/her own complaint before the board since Kemp's remarks, he says, do not go on the record.

So, what opening does that leave the supporters of deferred tuition when: (1) the school president says it is a matter for students to handle, preferably through their student representative (2) said representative says it is a matter for students themselves to handle before the board and (3) when said students **do** approach the board, it says this is "the wrong time" to bring up the matter?

Whew! **No wonder** SAC hasn't made the deferred tuition plan available to its non-residents!

How can it when everyone is apparently too busy playing political musical chairs?

Hopefully, though, the music will stop soon and someone will take the seat of responsibility.

elDon

Guest Commentary

'Wealth and Poverty': A conservative view

by Brian Harmon
Economics Instructor

Occasionally a book about the economy comes along with a title so shocking, so utterly terrifying, that the public races to grab it from the shelves. **Wealth and Poverty** by George Gilder is obviously not such a book.

Wealth and Poverty holds nothing in common with the scary "depression-is-coming" type of book except a conservative point of view both socially and economically, a pro-capitalist outlook and a powerful writing style.

Gilder, the program director of the International Center for Economic Policy, views the panorama of change in an industrial society—how wealth is created and how poverty is alleviated or promoted. In doing so he unfolds a comprehensive and interesting presentation of supply side economics from a broad social science perspective.

Although a complete discussion of supply side economics is impossible here, let us say simply that supply side economics emphasizes the importance of production on the level of income. Supply-siders concentrate on the impact of government policies on the incentive to produce.

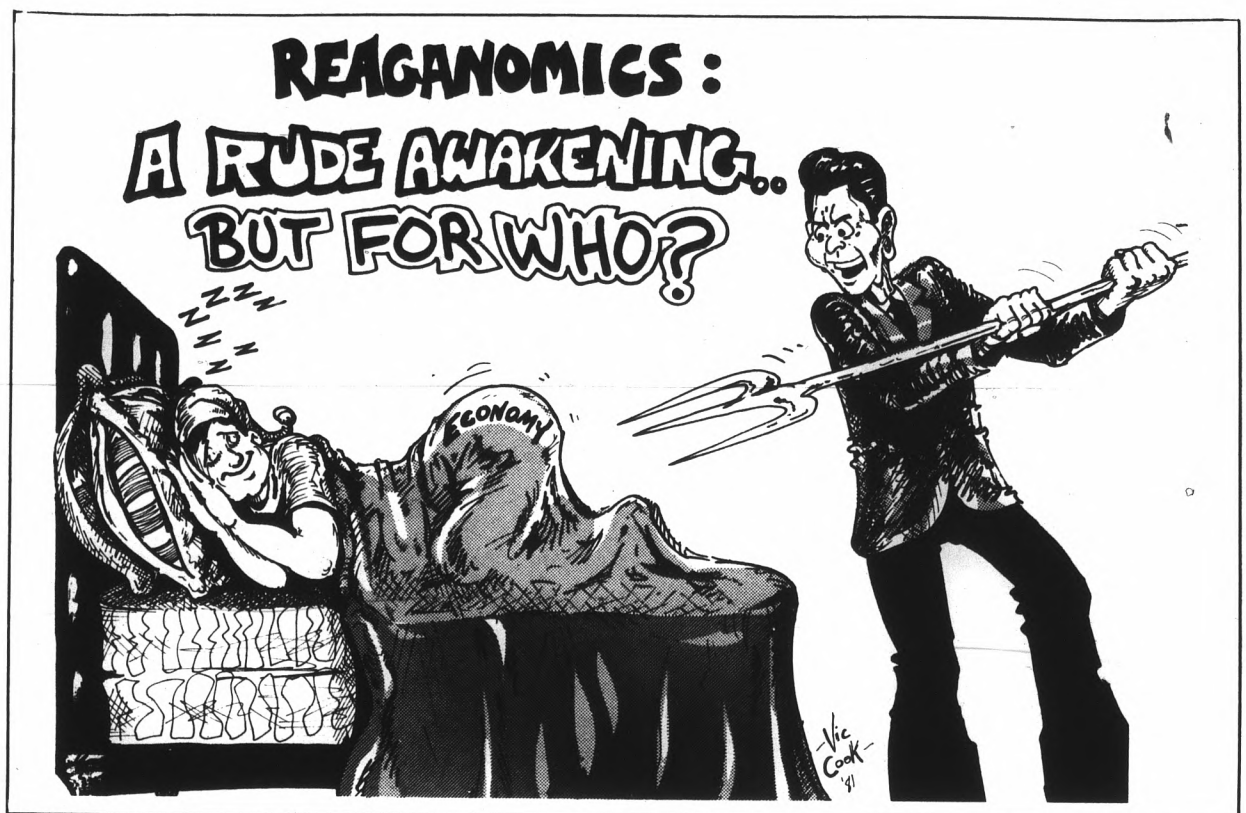
Gilder shows that the major changes that cause the economy to leap forward are unpredictable—the result of chance, luck, random probability or other "mysterious forces." People are rewarded by this force only when they experiment and take risks. Gilder presents evidence that by discouraging risk-taking, the government stifles economic growth.

On the other hand, the author views education as fulfilling a vital role in enabling people to achieve their potential and develop their productive capacity.

The social welfare system receives a treatment which, although reasonably objective, is devastatingly critical of the present system. Gilder recognizes that the problems are too complex to be solved by clampdowns on so-called welfare cheaters. His solution, however, a child subsidy, is not the final answer either.

Gilder has trouble making up his mind about that peculiar feature of modern day capitalism (and, incidentally, socialism) called the "underground economy." The "underground economy" refers to business activities undertaken without state consent in order to avoid taxation and regulation and to cope with inflation. Everyone probably knows an under-the-table building contractor or a swap-meet entrepreneur who doesn't collect sales tax and doesn't pay license fees or income tax on profits. Gilder feels that such activities have a negative effect on the economy. Looking across the ocean at Italy, however, he sees the underground economy as, perhaps, the solitary stimulus to economic progress. Perhaps this phenomenon is one of those scientific curiosities like water going down a drain; it goes in opposite directions depending on which side of the equator (or, in this case, the Atlantic) you are on.

The book is available at Crown Books on Main Street in Orange.



el Don's Corner



by Kitty Pavlish
Editorial Editor

Unique characters aren't just imaginary

Have you ever read a great novel that had a wonderfully unique character and thought to yourself "Wow! I wonder if there really **are** people like that in this world?"

Well, there are. And I was fortunate enough to meet one this summer while on work/vacation at my father's farm in Minnesota.

Although I can not do her the justice a Steinbeck or Michener could, you may, by my feeble recollection of her, derive some momentary pleasurable remembrance of someone who was once special to you.

So, without further adieu...

Her real name is Martha Weatherby, but everyone just calls her "Crazy Annie." "Crazy," I suppose, because (1) she isn't quite your normal, small-town person who goes out and gets drunk and gossips all the time merely to pass the time and (2) she has a penchant for lost animals and can never refuse one a little (or lots) of loving care and attention.

As a result, she has about 20 to 25 cats, four dogs, two birds and a couple of pet mice.

Not so unusual, **you** might say, but there are lots of people in that town who think quite differently.

"She's disgusting," clucked Grace Kiley (the lady who lives across the street from Annie) as she and her friend gossiped one day while I was cleaning Grace's house. (I went on some rounds with a social worker and helped out a little.)

"I know," huffed the other. "That woman is an embarrassment to our community! Just look at the way she lives. A grown woman like that,

playing with cats! Why, she should be ashamed of herself."

But she sure wasn't. And I guess I can see why as I remember back to that day and see her romping on her lawn with her menagerie of life.

The reason is, like she is, pure and simple: She was having fun.

As those other two old cronies were sitting there complaining about all their little aches and pains and gossiping about Annie, the "crazy" lady was out in the sunshine laughing, dancing, singing and having plain old fun **just being young**.

But those other two ladies couldn't see that. And they also couldn't see how old they had let themselves become.

And I felt sad. Felt tears well up for the two crinkled old bodies who had nothing left to live for in life but to await their own deaths.

And then, only moments later, I also felt joy. Unspeakable joy. For as I threw down my brush and walked towards Annie's, she smiled brightly at me and winked her right eye as she reached for her baseball glove.

"Wanna play catch!" she challenged. "I hardly ever miss!"

And as I looked at her as we tossed, her matted gray hair standing on edge, I thought to myself, "No, you crazy old lady, I'll bet you don't. I'll bet you don't miss anything!"

Anyway, I haven't heard from Annie since I've been back in California. But I'm not upset. Because I know she's probably just helping out another of her worn-out young strays.

While everyone else just sits around and calls her "Crazy."

Letters

Protest focuses on campus center

I feel I must lodge a public protest against the prices that are now being charged by the newly opened cafeteria.

Examples of the huge price increases are as follows:

	spring '81	fall '81	% of increase
1. Small coffee	15¢	30¢	100
2. Large coffee	25¢	55¢	100+
3. Misc. sandwiches	80¢-\$1	\$1.50-\$2	95-100+

The above price increases do not reflect the increased prices of hamburgers, salads, etc.

A copy of this letter will be given to the president of the school.

I hope that my voice will not be the only one to be raised against this huge rip-off.

I am a full-time student at SAC and my perm# is 216175.

Larry Lovelace

el Don

el Don is a free newspaper, funded by the Rancho Santiago Community College District. Published weekly by students of journalism at Santa Ana College, el Don is dedicated to the task of serving the truth and informing its readers.

Staff columns and commentaries are the opinion of the author and not necessarily of el Don. Editorials reflect the majority of the Editorial Board and carry the el Don signature.

Space is provided each week for guest articles and letters which should be delivered to the newsroom (C-201) or mailed to the el Don Editor, 17th at Bristol Street, Santa Ana, California, 92706. The phone number is (714) 541-6064. Letters should be kept to a maximum of 250 to 300 words and must be signed. Names will be withheld upon request. el Don reserves the right to edit any letters submitted.

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by Kurt S.
Staff Writer

"Vileki C... her will be... an amazed...

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by Gary H.
Entertainm...

"Art, as... nature, as... master; th... were-God...

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Carr returns to America

by Kurt Schauppner
Staff Writer

"Vileki Carr could not make it tonight, singing for her will be Florencia Bisenta de Martinez Cardona," an amazed audience was told last Sunday.

Actually, they both were there. It's just that Carr, aka Cardona (her real name), thought the statement might be a funny and cute way to explain her last-minute changing of the music program -- a change she did not elaborate upon.

She did explain that Miss Cardona was a bit dingy and had messed up on the program. Indeed, in the second act, Miss Cardona managed to introduce a number, four songs before it was scheduled to be sung.

But it was all good-natured, including Carr-Cardona's references to Tequila in her water glass and her recalling being called a wetback (as she daintily wiped perspiration from her face and neck with a kleenex.)

The melodies she sang were mainly love ballads, which is not surprising, considering she gained her reputation in the late 1960s singing pop standards such as, "It Must Be Him."

She sang about a half a dozen tunes in Spanish, and these brought the most heart-felt response from the audience, most of whom needed no translation.

As she sang these, she explained that for the past few years she has been singing and recording in Mexico and South America. She further stated that she hasn't recorded an album in English in five or six years.

Though Carr is basically a competent singer, she proved herself best on slow pieces, though on "Mirror, Mirror" she proved to be much too melodramatic for her own good.

At least two of Carr's vocal renderings seemed to be misguided. "Lean on Me," which appeared halfway through the first act, was not well-served by her Tenor-Soprano singing style, and "The Greatest American Hero," which came early in the second act, was hurt by a strained vocalization and over-blown score.

Beyond these problem spots, however, the Latina songstress proved herself very involving, though her Judy Garland medley lacked the sincerity and intensity so reminiscent of its namesake.

Miss Carr was backed up by the Cerritos College Master Symphony Orchestra, as led by guest conductor Stormy Sacks, as well as by four of her own musicians.

In all there were 40 violins, 3 flutes, 18 violas, 13 cellos, 4 clarinets, 3 bassoons, 4 oboes, 2 harps, 11 basses, 5 horns, 3 trumpets, 4 trombones, 6 percussionists and a tuba.

The crowd was not large, but they seemed to be, for they gave a huge reception for the lady they came to see. At least twice, the 700-member audience in the half-full Wash Auditorium stood up to applaud.

Miss Carr wore three dresses in the two-hour-plus concert, the first was green glitter and came with a small white shirt with green-glitter trim.

The second was roughly in the same style, though it was white. And the third was pink and had ruffles around the top.

If one was forced to say one word about Carr as a singer, that word would be, improved. From the 1960s when she was starting her career with the Pepe Calahan Mexican-Irish band, through her many years on the supper club circuit and her self-imposed exile in Mexico and South America, she has gained greatly in range and confidence.

Faculty Art Exhibit opens today

by Gary Hollins
Entertainment Editor

"Art, as far as it is able, follows nature, as a pupil imitates its master; thus your art must be as it were--God's grandchild."

Dante--The Inferno

Much truth exists in the above statement, especially now that the Santa Ana College Faculty art show is opening today in the campus gallery (C-101). Indeed, there are many examples of Dante's words.

Thought and concept run wild in the exhibit of the works of more than 20 instructors from the Art and Photography Departments. Observers will see finely hewn oils and pastel works depicting people and objects as conceived by the imaginative artists. On display are everything from pictorials featuring seascapes and buildings from halfway around the world to flying saucers--all

magically and beautifully rendered by the sure-handed and creative faculty artists.

The exhibit that graces the walls of the gallery contains many subject montages that may seem familiar to the normal viewer yet remain beyond the casual observer's realm of comprehension. For example, a picture of an Indian Buddha covered by a screen is surrealistically connected by space and time with an exact replica of a baseball diamond in scale detail.

As the viewer walks through the gallery doors, a montage of Polaroid prints featuring different exotic plants greets the visitor. Taken altogether, it makes an interesting and imaginative exhibit of photo art.

Among these contributing their talents for this show are Art Department members Pat Crabb, Sharon Ford, George Geyer, Shifra Goldman, Mayde Herberg,

Frank Molnar, Donna Banning, David DiMichelle, Robert Gibson, Mike Johnson, Claudia Kilby, Paula Lumbard, Katherine Sabine, Pat Shane and Doug Smith. Photo instructors involved are Jim Nemsik, Jack Ransome, Ron Bayhan, Sue Groetsch, Betty Kennedy, Stuart Weiner, Rosale Winesuff and Neil Chapman.

Gallery director Herberg explained that ceramic sculptures, three-dimensional wall ornaments and montages, wood designs and wood sculptures are also popular items in the exhibit. Documented art-a-work that tells a certain story about an event or happening--is also on display.

The show will be presented through Oct. 21. Check the gallery for specific times.

The exhibit and the experience of seeing it are both unique... unique as only the SAC faculty can present them.

Albums...

Stones touch roots

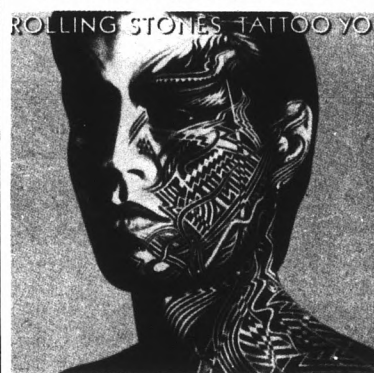
by Craig Reeker
Staff Writer

It must be remembered that the Rolling Stones began as rhythm and blues perfectionists in 1962 and continued this music toward their own style through the early 1970s with great success.

Now as they embark on a rare U.S. tour that hits L.A. next week, it's time to reflect on the group's longevity.

The Stones were as much a part of the late 1960s as were peace signs, flower children and anti-war demonstrations. Such albums as **Their Satanic Majesties Request** (1967) and **Beggar's Banquet** (1968) sing about love, drugs and revolution between the proletariat and the ruling establishment.

The band's most recent disc, **Tattoo You**, compromises the



gap between their early blues and the novel disco-rock found on **Emotional Rescue** and **Sucking in the 70s**. The title on the latter album efficiently describes its contents.

The Glimmer Twins (the name Jagger and Richards use as record producers) are depicted as tattooed busts on the front and back sleeve of the new album.

The lead song and single, "Start Me Up," catches one's ear with its fast pace. Jagger spits out the title while the background vocals chant, "Don't make a grown man cry." It is basically a fun song that is a sure-bet on the charts. Compared with other top-40 singles the Stones have released lately ("Miss You" and "Emotional Rescue"), this one should please most of its fans.

The next two numbers, "Hang Fire" and "Slave" both

succeed partially. The former showcases Richards as a talented guitarist while letting Jagger stammer senseless words. The odd mixture does not blend well.

Though "Slave" could easily fit into the **Emotional Rescue** package, it works well enough for this album. Sit-ins Ian Stewart on piano and Sonny Rollins on saxophone save this piece from being labeled disco.

It is here that Jagger goes up a few octaves and produces his high-pitched voice of the recent years. Usually one can do without his girlish vocals, but on this song it blends easily with the music.

"Little T&A" puts 37-year-old Richards at the vocal lead while Jagger slips into the background. The guitarist usually sings strong enough to hold his own provided the music is set for his hillbilly voice, as it is for this song.

The last two songs on side one bring the best and worst together. "Black Limousine" is probably the heaviest blues rift the Stones have done in the past five years. Jagger combines perfectly with drummer Charlie Watts and bassist Bill Wyman. After this peak, the band throws in "Neighbors" which, at best, is a filler song.

Love songs comprise most of side two. All of these tunes from "Worrying About You" through "Waiting on a Friend" succeed because of Jagger's feelings in his voice. The last time Mick sounded this emotionally in tune was on **It's Only Rock 'N' Roll** in 1974.

"Tops" outshines side two in the way Jagger reaches out with his voice to touch the listener. The next tune, "Heaven," is reminiscent of **Their Satanic Majesties Request** since it contains a mystic overtone. This song also sounds like an early Brian Eno composition.

Though **Tattoo You** is not the Stones of a decade ago, it is the best album the Glimmer Twins have produced in the last six years and will provide solid material for the band's appearance at the Los Angeles Coliseum on Oct. 9 and 11.

Movies...

'So Fine' -- a cut below the rest

by Gary Hollins
Entertainment Editor

Imagine this concept:

You're walking down the street minding your own business...well not really minding your own business...you're pretending to mind your own business. What you're doing in reality is watching the opposite sex.

Then you see this person coming toward you. She walks by and you turn around to observe from behind. You see the impossible -- this person has designer jeans with rearview windows revealingly installed!

Immoral? Shocking? How about plain hilarious?

That's the scenario in a new comedic film called **So Fine**, a movie about how a lowly college professor becomes rich and famous with a unique, but revealing idea. Jack Fine (played by Jack Warden) is a tailor who is running into financial problems with his business, including an overdue loan owed to one Mr. Eddie (Richard Kiel, the "Jaws" of the recent James Bond movies). Mobster Mr. Eddie, in order to collect on the loan, takes over the shop and puts Fine's son Bobby (Ryan O'Neal), the professor, to work as well.

Bobby falls in love with Eddie's wife Lira (Mariangela Melato) and a brief affair ensues. And the see-through jeans haven't even entered the plot to thicken it yet with the usual sexual honey shots typical of a standard bawdy comedy.

What humor there is in this situation comes out through the work of veteran actor Warden, who has appeared in such films as **And Justice for All** and **Death on the Nile** as well as the short-lived TV series **The Bad News Bears**.

The real disappointment is O'Neal, who portrays the same intellectual type he has essayed in just about every movie he's been in over the past decade. He's

mildly amusing, but you've seen the same guy before in **What's Up Doc?** and **Love Story**.

Co-stars Melato and Kiel add no substance to the plot. They do, however, bring some needed comedy relief in certain scenes -- much to the relief of the overburdened Warden.

So Fine was written and directed by Andrew Bergman. While this may serve as a humorous example of Bergman's writing ability, the Academy can wait until a better product comes along to judge his capabilities as a director.

But even though this is a typical Ryan O'Neal vehicle, **So Fine** does achieve its original intent -- to tell a funny story about a dying fad. While it may leave the average movie-goer frolicking in the aisles, it lacks the comedic substance of a classic.

Auditions set for winter play

Open auditions for the SAC production of "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be held in Phillips Hall (Room P-105) next Tuesday and Wednesday (Oct. 6-7) from 6-9 p.m.

Roles are available for five males and four females of varying ages. Previous acting experience is not required. All auditioning should be prepared to read from the script. The play is under the direction of Thomas Timm Brucks.



THE FIT YOU CAN SEE THROUGH -- With a fit like that, who cares that her name is Eudora "Honeybuns" Finkleberg??? She's the jeans model for "So Fine" which opened last week around Orange County.

(photo by Warner Bros.)

SAC falters in own tourney

by Gil Leyvas
Staff Writer

The SAC women's volleyball squad played host to 24 colleges in its annual volleyball tournament last Saturday in Cook Gym and when the myriad of matches was completed, El Camino College stood alone in the No. 1 spot.

As for the SAC team, which finished far back, there was much left to be desired, at least in coach Nancy Warren's view. When asked if she was pleased with her squad's early season showing in the tournament, Warren answered, "Not at all. I know what we are capable of doing and we didn't do it."

Even though the Donas' setting and spiking wasn't quite up to par, they did show a spark of quality in a match against L.A. Valley College (who eventually placed second overall) which SAC barely lost, 18-16.

"I'm not pleased with what happened, but I'm not disappointed because I know what we can do," added Warren. "We've been improving and improving up until this tournament." As the coach further explained, "We just have to overcome our jitters more than anything."

Warren feels optimistic about the upcoming conference matches. "How we do depends upon the consistency of the other teams," she exclaimed. "We can be outstanding one time and if they keep picking things up and shoving it back, you just don't know." The mentor says that she really won't know how the other teams are until they are through with the first round of play.

Warren sees this year's squad as having much greater potential than last season's group, but lacking some fundamentals. "If we get with some good basic skills, we'll do just fine," replied Warren. "If we can pass the ball, we can play with anyone."

The final standings for the tournament showed El Camino College in first place, L.A. Valley College second, Cerritos third and Long Beach City College fourth.

"We didn't place very well, said Warren. "We won't know how we placed officially until the tabulations of the scores come in."



RIGHT ON BY -- SAC volleyball player Terry Rudisill follows through on her spike during action against Allen Hancock College in last weekend's invitational tournament. Coach

Nancy Warren managed to bring in the usual strong opposition as El Camino finished No. 1 in the competition.

(photo by Gil Leyvas)



SEE YA LATER -- Tony Campbell intercepts a Golden West pass and returns it 65 yards for a

touchdown in the Dons' 37-6 rout of the Rustlers last Friday.

(photo by Mike Schwartz)

Dons crush Rustlers; face L.A. city next

by Dave Cooper
Editor

Razzle-dazzle has returned to Santa Ana College football.

SAC's offense, which remained dormant in the loss to Fullerton in the season opener, came to life against Golden West last Friday as the Dons ripped the Rustlers, 37-6.

The point total was not all that was impressive in the win, as coach Tim Mills opened up and added a few wrinkles to his game plan.

It started with a reverse-handoff on Golden West's opening kick off and continued throughout the game that saw quarterback Bob Frasco operate out of the shotgun formation numerous times. Mills probably could have used the latter item against Fullerton as Frasco was continually harassed by Hornet defenders.

But perhaps because of the shotgun, though more likely through the improved play of the offensive line, Frasco found the time to complete 60 percent of his passes (12 of 20) for 160 yards.

"I was really impressed with the play of our offensive line," Mills remarked. "They were really pushing people out of there."

The Dons appear to have a much easier mark tomorrow night when they travel to Los Angeles City College for a 7:30 game with the Cubs. LACC lost its season opener against San Bernardino, then dropped a 21-6 defeat to Santa Barbara.

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